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SUBJECT: Weekly Report - 6 Mar.-13 Mar.52

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at least three semester hours of training in college logic were paired with 67 other adults (Group B) who had never had any training in logic. The subjects were paired in terms of sex, age, and education. It was found that Group A obtained a higher mean score (29) than Group B (mean 21). The difference was statistically significant. However, 38% of the subjects in Group B obtained higher scores than their paired partners in Group A.

A group of nine Ph.D's who had not had any training in logic obtained a mean score of 33. The chances are 88 out of 100 that the difference between the Ph.D. mean score and the mean score for Group A is significant.

Therefore, Prof. Miller's generalization that untrained subjects cannot think logically is not substantiated. On the basis of supplementary evidence, not here cited, the conclusion is reached that the ability to think logically is one aspect of intelligence, but it remains to be determined what part training in logic plays in the development of this ability.



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